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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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SERIAL RECORDS

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1961

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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BRAZIL'S 1961 PEANUT CROP
AT RECORD HIGH

Brazilian peanut production in 1961 is unofficially forecast at a record 535,000 short tons (unshelled basis), an increase of 25 percent over 1960.

About 95 percent of the crop is produced in the state of Sao Paulo where 2 crops are harvested each year--a wet-season crop in January and February and a dry-season crop in May and June.

The larger forecasted output will result from a projected acreage expansion of about 15 percent and an expected 10-percent increase in yields. The larger acreage, primarily in the wet-season crop, resulted from high prices producers received for the 1960 crop. The increase in yields from last year's drought-reduced level was also in the wet-season crop. Unofficial estimates of acreage, yields, and production in 1959-61 are as follows:

Year	Area	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	1,000 short tons
1959.....	678	1,220	414
1960.....	792	1,080	428
1961.....	915	1,170	535

(Continued on page 24)

COLOMBIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS RISING

Colombian tobacco exports for calendar year 1960 are estimated at about 14 million pounds--a record for the past several decades.

In the first 9 months of 1960, Colombia exported 12.9 million pounds, up 17 percent from 1959.

From January through September 1960, West Germany was the leading importer of Colombian leaf. West German purchases were 6.4 million pounds--about half of the total. Other major importers in January-September 1960 included France, the United States, the Netherlands, and Algeria.

U.S. purchases from Colombia, insignificant until recently, totaled 1.4 million pounds in the first 9 months of 1960. U.S. purchases were valued at about 14 cents per pound, and presumably were cigar filler leaf.

BRAZIL'S TOBACCO EXPORTS UP IN 1960

Exports of leaf tobacco from Brazil totaled 39.9 million pounds in January-September 1960--a gain of 11 percent from the exports for the first 9 months of 1959.

Spain was the major market for Brazilian tobacco in the first 9 months of 1960, taking 14.8 million pounds, or 37 percent of the total. Other principal markets included the Netherlands, 5.5 million pounds; West Germany, 4.3 million; Uruguay, 3.4 million; and East Germany, 2.9 million.

TOBACCO LEAF: Brazil, exports by country of destination,
January-September 1958-1960

Destination	January-September		
	1958	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Spain.....	13,184	10,386	14,798
Netherlands.....	8,038	7,579	5,520
Germany, West.....	6,790	5,117	4,321
Uruguay.....	820	1,609	3,411
Germany, East.....	--	117	2,875
Denmark.....	1,803	1,561	1,843
Switzerland.....	668	1,362	1,534
Algeria.....	1,808	1,453	1,523
Others.....	4,599	6,749	4,025
Total.....	37,710	35,933	39,850

NEW CIGARETTE FACTORY PLANNED IN GHANA

Another new cigarette factory will be built in Ghana in 1961, according to the Industrial Cooperative Society.

Cigarette factories in Takoradi and in Accra, site of the new plant, now produce over 1 billion cigarettes annually.

Ghana imported an average of about 2.1 million pounds of tobacco product during 1951-55 and only 0.8 million in 1959. Sharply increasing cigarette consumption is expected to assure a strong demand for the new factory's output.

Although tobacco growers in Ghana produced about 2.3 million pounds of leaf in 1960, compared with only 7,000 pounds in 1954, imports have increased sharply. Ghana imported 5.6 million pounds of leaf in 1959, compared with only 1.3 million in 1954. Most of the imports consist of flue-cured tobacco and Black Fat from the United States, flue-cured and fire-cured from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and flue-cured from India.

PAKISTAN STEPS UP CIGARETTE OUTPUT

Pakistan's cigarette production reached a record 9.5 billion pieces in 1960--up 8 percent from 1959.

Further expansion in cigarette-making capacity is being planned, with a target of 15 billion in 1962. The goal would be achieved by expanding existing factories and building new ones. Two new factories are expected to be in operation by the end of 1961--one in Peshawar and one in Bogra. Factories at Karachi, Jhelum, and Chittagong are being expanded.

The expected substantial increase in cigarette output probably will create larger demand for imported cigarette leaf.

AUSTRALIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT PRICES RISE

Minimum 1961 export prices for Australian and South African canned deciduous fruits are above those of 1960; most Australian prices are slightly higher than South African in 1961.

All Australian 1961 minimum prices increased over those of 1960. The largest increase occurred in canned apricots--up 35 cents per dozen over 1960. Canned peach and fruit cocktail prices are 14 cents higher while canned pears are up 7 cents.

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: Australia, opening minimum export prices for canned fruit, 1960 and 1961, c.i.f. London

Species and pack style	1960 Grade			1961 Grade		
	Choice	Standard	Second	Choice	Standard	Second
	- - - U.S. dollars per doz. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - - -					
Apricots:						
Halves.....	3.15	2.94	2.80	3.50	3.29	3.15
Peaches:						
Clingstone	3.36	3.15	3.01	3.50	3.29	3.15
Halves and slices.....						
Freestones						
Halves and slices.....	3.12	2.90	2.76	3.26	3.04	2.90
Pears (Bartlett):						
Halves and quarters.....	3.64	3.43	3.29	3.71	3.50	3.36
Fruit Cocktail.....	3.92	3.71	3.57	4.06	3.85	3.71
"Two Fruit".....	3.36	3.15	3.01	3.50	3.29	3.15

South Africa's 1961 minimum prices for canned apricots and fruit salad are above those of 1960; canned pears are lower, while canned peaches are about the same.

Of the South African canned fruits, apricot prices increased the most--28 cents per dozen. Prices for 1961 fruit salad are up 20 cents while prices of canned peaches--both slices and halves--did not change much. Canned pears, falling 10 cents per dozen, are the only South African canned fruit priced below 1960 levels.

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: South Africa, minimum export prices for canned fruit, 1960 and 1961, c.i.f. London

Species and pack style	1960 Grade			1961 Grade		
	Choice	Standard	Second	Choice	Standard	Second
	- - - U.S. dollars per doz. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - - -					
Apricots:						
Halves.....	2.94-3.15	2.84-3.01	2.73-2.80	3.42	3.20	3.08
Peaches:						
Clingstone						
Slices.....	3.43-3.57	3.22-3.36	3.08	3.48	3.27	3.15
Halves.....	3.36-3.50	3.15-3.29	3.08	3.42	3.20	3.08
Pears (Bon						
Chretien).....	3.71	3.50	3.29	3.60	3.40	3.29
Fruit salad.....	4.34	4.13	---	4.55	4.34	---

PAKISTAN TO PLANT MORE JUTE

In 1961, sufficient jute seed will be available in Pakistan to plant 1.8 million acres--an area 30 percent larger than the 1,375,000 acres harvested in 1960 when drought severely reduced acreage.

An assurance of adequate seed supplies was recently given by Pakistan to the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers.

The 1960 crop, reported in the final official estimate at 2,250 million pounds, was barely adequate to meet demand. Prices remained abnormally high even after harvest of the new crop began.

CORAL SEA SAILS WITH BEEF FOR U.S.

The Coral Sea left Australia January 31 with 4,775,680 pounds of frozen beef for the United States.

New York will receive 4,220,160 pounds; Philadelphia, 255,360; and Boston, 300,160. Destinations are locations of purchasers and usually the port of arrival and marketing area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

U.S. EXPORTS OF MOST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS RISE

In 1960, U.S. exports of tallow, variety meats, hides, and skins reached record or near-record levels.

Lard exports were up slightly, red meats showed little change, and casings and mohair were down sharply from a year ago.

The strong foreign market for hides, skins, and tallow reflected more competitive prices and reduced supplies in several other large exporting countries. Variety meat exports were boosted by relaxation of import restrictions in several European markets--particularly the United Kingdom.

Lard exports were up sharply in the first half of the year but declined in the second half as U.S. prices rose and shipments to Cuba declined. The drop in exports of casings and mohair is attributed to reduced foreign demand, as U.S. prices continued competitive and supplies were plentiful.

In December 1960, exports of lard, variety meats, mohair, hides, and skins were well above those a year earlier. Lard exports in December 1959 were at a high level following low November shipments.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, December 1959 and 1960
and January-December 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	December		Percent change	January-December		Percent change
	1959	1960		1959	1960	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Lard.....	36,585	49,381	+35	604,162	620,010	+3
Inedible tallow and greases 1/.....	160,638	153,987	-4	1,464,274	1,706,169	+17
Edible tallow and greases 2/.....	2,968	953	-68	24,071	19,759	-18
Meat:						
Beef and veal.....	2,560	2,620	+2	27,389	29,391	+7
Pork.....	4,668	6,578	+41	70,944	69,365	-2
Lamb and mutton.....	45	88	+95	804	1,494	+86
Sausage:						
Except canned.....	176	238	+35	2,224	2,399	+8
Canned.....	77	74	-4	1,231	1,086	-12
Baby food, canned.....	71	169	+138	1,733	2,194	+27
Other canned meats.....	354	84	-76	4,516	1,675	-63
Total red meat.....	7,951	9,851	+24	108,841	107,604	-1
Variety meats.....	8,316	12,150	+46	91,252	121,080	+33
Sausage casings:						
Hog.....	1,076	834	-22	11,017	9,307	-16
Other natural.....	804	422	-48	7,394	6,678	-10
Mohair.....	558	2,013	+261	18,561	13,511	-27
Hides and skins (1,000 pieces):						
Cattle.....	311	692	+123	4,096	6,889	+68
Calf.....	102	207	+103	1,414	1,647	+16
Kip.....	32	45	+41	483	482	-
Sheep and lamb.....	145	252	+74	1,927	2,357	+22

1/ Includes inedible tallow, inedible animal greases and fats, inedible animal oils, n.e.s., oleic acid or red oil and stearic acid.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and animal shortenings, excluding lard.

WEST GERMAN LARD IMPORTS DECLINE

The U.S. share of the West German lard market fell to only 21 per cent in 1960 from over 50 percent in 1959.

Germany's imports in 1960 totaled 52 million pounds--down 19 percent from a year earlier. The decline is attributed to higher West German production resulting from increased hog slaughter. Imports from the United States were only one-third those of 1959.

The rather sharp increase in U.S. lard prices adversely affected U.S. trade, and a gradual reduction of duties on imports from suppliers within the Common Market also made U.S. lard less competitive. Other major suppliers of lard to West Germany--the Netherlands, France, and Belgium--are all in the Common Market.

LARD: West German imports by country of origin,
average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country	: Average : : 1951-55 :	1956	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960
	: : Mil. : <u>lb.</u> :	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>
United States..	60	59	21	10	33	11
Netherlands...	10	9	21	19	12	17
France.....	8	24	5	7	9	10
Belgium.....	2	--	1	1	4	7
Denmark.....	7	2	5	7	3	2
Poland.....	--	--	6	9	1	1
Others.....	5	2	6	2	2	4
Total.....	92	96	65	55	64	52

DANES MAKING MORE APPLE JUICE

Production and consumption of apple juice in Denmark has been rising steadily--about 11.6 million quarts were produced in 1960 from approximately 690,000 bushels of apples.

Danish apple growers are interested in expanding the production capacity for apple juice to absorb 1.4 to 1.8 million bushels of apples, about one-third of Denmark's commercial crop.

The industry would like to improve the efficiency of juice plants, greatly expand storage facilities, and create a larger and more effective sales organization. Many small Danish juice producers are already trying to coordinate their sales efforts.

CANADIAN HOG SLAUGHTER FORECAST FOR 1961

The Canadian Department of Agriculture forecasts that 1961 hog slaughter at inspected and approved plants will be 6,750,000 head.

This figure is about 1 percent higher than 1960 slaughter, but 20 percent below the 8,468,900 head butchered in 1959.

Slaughter in the first half of 1961 will be 12 percent below 1960 owing to a smaller fall pig crop and rebuilding of the breeding heard. Slaughter in the second half of the year will be 19 percent larger than a year earlier because of an expected 16-percent increase in the spring pig crop.

HOG SLAUGHTER: Canadian slaughter at inspected and approved plants, quarterly, 1958-61

Quarter	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961 :Forecast
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>head</u>	: <u>head</u>	: <u>head</u>	: <u>head</u>
January-March.....	1,420.0	2,202.6	1,988.5	1,640.0
April-June.....	1,339.1	2,141.4	1,724.6	1,610.0
July-September.....	1,306.6	2,012.4	1,426.6) 3,500.0
October-December.....	1,898.3	2,112.5	1,524.6	
Total.....	5,964.0	8,468.9	6,664.3	6,750.0

Canadian Department of Agriculture.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS EXPECTED TO REACH NEW HIGH

U.S. wheat and flour exports in 1960-61 are expected to set an alltime record of 590 million bushels.

The previous high of 550 million bushels was reached in 1956-57; in 1959-60, 508 million bushels were exported.

Expanded programing under Public Law 480 and larger dollar sales should produce record wheat shipments in 1960-61. Wheat and flour exports from July through December 1960 totaled nearly 298 million bushels, a new record for the first half of the marketing year. Shipments under Title I, P.L. 480 were 172 million bushels, an increase of 67 percent over the first half of 1959-60.

Small harvests in Spain and Italy have changed those countries from exporters to substantial importers. This fact plus slight increases in several other traditional dollar sales countries may cause a substantial increase in dollar exports.

BRITISH LIMIT IMPORTS OF NORTH AMERICAN PORK

The British Board of Trade has set a 25,000-long-ton quota for 1961 on pork imports from the dollar area.

Little or no pork is expected to move again this year under the quota, which is the same as in 1960.

Entry of fresh frozen pork from the 32 U.S. states that outlaw the use of virulent hog cholera virus vaccine has been technically approved. U.S. packers, however, have found it difficult to make certification that will satisfy U.K. import requirements, and there have been no imports this year from the United States.

Canada is exempt from these stringent regulations, but has been unable to ship owing to relatively high prices for hog carcasses and because Canadian-style pork cuts are not sold in Britain.

No U.S. canned meat or cooked pork can enter the United Kingdom because of dollar restrictions.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS RISE AGAIN

The United States is exporting more rice.

Shipments in December, at 2,813,000 cwt. (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice, were more than double the 968,000 cwt. shipped in December a year earlier. December exports were 588,000 cwt. more than the large November shipments. Principal destinations were India, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Exports in the first 5 months (August-December) of the current marketing year totaled 8,502,000 cwt., compared with 7,099,000 cwt. in the corresponding months of 1959. The gain was due to larger exports to Asia, notably India, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

The volume shipped to Africa was not much below the relatively high level of the preceding year. Exports to Europe declined to some extent. Shipments to the Western Hemisphere were less than half the amount in August-December 1959 owing to a drastic reduction in exports to Cuba. Exports to other Western Hemisphere countries were 537,000 cwt. against 383,000 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1959.

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, December 1960,
with comparisons

Country of destination	August- July	August-December		December	
	1959-60	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	283	109	101	28	19
Bahamas	64	31	27	11	2
British Honduras	52	12	10	0	0
Cuba	3,101	1,569	210	155	36
El Salvador	80	30	3/	0	0
Mexico	278	4	89	3/	11
Netherlands Antilles	82	29	43	4	8
Chile	205	45	99	3	27
Venezuela	163	17	17	3/	3/
Other countries	4/ 984	106	151	2	25
Total	5,292	1,952	747	203	128
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	230	82	24	9
Greece	64	9	10	0	6
Germany, West	678	366	186	133	21
Netherlands	575	272	258	48	53
Poland	83	0	34	0	28
Spain	75	0	35	0	0
Sweden	58	36	47	3	4
Switzerland	39	14	23	0	4
United Kingdom	505	183	181	36	34
Yugoslavia	122	0	47	0	20
Other countries	170	26	88	9	45
Total	2,710	1,136	991	253	224
Asia:					
Ceylon	904	686	0	0	0
Hong Kong	234	0	62	0	0
India	4,652	0	2,793	0	1,078
Indonesia	3,357	1,988	489	357	310
Iraq	361	232	23	29	0
Israel	111	21	83	0	3/
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	394	3	130	1	121
Pakistan	174	94	1,774	0	651
Saudi Arabia	89	26	66	3	35
Other Asia	142	67	50	25	16
Other countries	491	5	5/ 456	0	91
Total	10,909	3,122	5,926	415	2,302
Africa:					
Egypt	447	447	8	0	0
Other Western Africa	58	44	18	0	1
Ghana	177	66	255	48	67
Liberia	432	191	180	3	22
Nigeria	28	8	17	2	6
Union of South Africa	307	101	258	34	54
Other countries	146	8	74	1	2
Total	1,595	865	810	88	152
Oceania	64	17	28	7	7
Other	7	7	0	2	0
World total	20,577	7,099	8,502	968	2,813

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Includes 734,000 cwt. to Peru. 5/ Includes 176,000 cwt. to Malaya and Singapore.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

THAILAND STEPS UP RICE EXPORTS

Thailand began to step up rice exports at the start of 1961.

January exports of 170,000 metric tons, in terms of milled rice, were the largest for that month since 1958. Exports in January 1960 were 123,000 tons.

According to a preliminary estimate, Thailand's rice exports in 1960 totaled 1,191,900 metric tons--8 percent above the 1,101,400 exported in 1959. Principal destinations were Malaya, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, the Red Sea area, and Pakistan.

MILLED RICE: Thai exports, 1959 and 1960

Country of destination	: 1959	: 1960 <u>1</u> :	Country of destination	: 1959	: 1960 <u>1</u> :
	: : 1,000	: 1,000 : : m. t.		: : 1,000	: 1,000 : : m. t.
Asia:	:	:	Europe:	:	:
Arabian Peninsula...	129.7	122.7	Denmark.....	8.7	0.8
British Borneo.....	55.9	45.4	Netherlands.....	29.5	17.0
Hong Kong.....	163.7	177.0	United Kingdom.....	24.7	17.6
Indonesia.....	74.6	189.3	East Africa.....	9.7	9.9
Japan.....	75.5	65.4	South Africa.....	19.3	13.6
Malaya.....	437.4	402.7	West Africa.....	9.9	3.5
Okinawa.....	18.0	20.3	Mauritius.....	8.1	10.9
Pakistan.....	0.1	50.3	Oceania.....	15.0	14.4
Taiwan.....	4.1	19.8	Other countries.....	1.8	1.8
Other Asia.....	15.7	9.5	Total.....	1,101.4	1,191.9

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official and trade sources.

Heavy exports in early 1961 are not expected to cause a shortage at the end of the year. As a result of the large 1960-61 rice crop, the target for exports in 1961 is about 1,400,000 metric tons.

COLOMBIA'S COFFEE EXPORTS SLIP

Colombian coffee exports in 1960 declined by 484,000 bags; and \$42 million, from 1959.

Exports last year amounted to 5,943,000 bags (132.3 pound), and \$394,200,000. Export volume was higher than the 5.5-million-bag average of the last 5 years. Barter transactions accounted for 160,000 bags of 1960 coffee exports.

U.S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS EXPORTS UP 87 PERCENT

U.S. exports of grass and legume seeds increased sharply in the July-December period of the current crop year.

Shipments from July through December amounted to 40,223,000 pounds--an increase of 87 percent over the corresponding period last year. Heavy shipments of "other" clovers, fescues, and "other" grasses are chiefly responsible for the increase in total exports.

Major markets for "other" clovers were France, Japan, and Italy, and for fescues, the United Kingdom, France, and Argentina. Largest shipments of "other" grasses went to France, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. exports, December 1960, with comparisons

Kind of seed	December		July 1-December 31	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Alfalfa, certified.....	898	1,498	2,486	2,940
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	667	480	2,247	1,434
Total.....	1,565	1,978	4,733	4,374
Alsike.....	32	0	261	33
Ladino.....	192	165	836	1,036
Clovers, other.....	1,288	462	2,272	5,020
Bentgrass.....	921	305	2,134	1,480
Fescues.....	774	999	2,604	4,273
Kentucky bluegrass.....	42	321	149	639
Orchardgrass.....	34	6	68	130
Redtop.....	20	329	243	1,079
Timothy.....	615	644	1,199	2,427
Grasses, other.....	2,419	3,001	6,981	19,732
Total.....	7,902	8,210	21,480	40,223

VENEZUELA TOP U.S. FARM MARKET IN LATIN AMERICA

Venezuela has replaced Cuba as the No. 1 Latin American market for U.S. agricultural commodities.

In 1960, Venezuela bought \$92 million worth of U.S. farm products--wheat, \$15.2 million; dried whole milk, \$12.8 million; eggs, \$7.0 million; infant and dietetic foods, \$4.9 million.

From 1902, when Cuba became independent, until 1960, the country was the largest Latin American market for U.S. agricultural products. From 1950 through 1959, U.S. agricultural exports to Cuba averaged about \$139 million annually, with milled rice, flour, and lard accounting for about half the total. Cuba now ranks in second place.

Mexico continues to occupy third place, taking goods worth \$55.9 million in 1960. This figure represents a decline of \$5.6 million from 1959, partly attributable to a \$2.2-million drop in imports of pinto beans. Brazil is in fourth place with \$44 million, including \$39 million worth of wheat. Agricultural exports to Uruguay increased to \$7.7 million owing to large shipments of wheat, barley, and corn under Public Law 480.

U.S. agricultural exports to the 20 Latin American republics for 1960 amounted to \$431 million--a decline for the third consecutive year.

UNITED STATES: Agricultural exports to 20 Latin American republics,
1958-60

Country	1958	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>dol.</u>	<u>dol.</u>	<u>dol.</u>
Mexico.....	106,338	61,497	55,915
Guatemala.....	9,484	9,547	8,588
El Salvador.....	5,270	5,175	5,831
Honduras.....	3,955	3,636	3,744
Nicaragua.....	3,806	2,912	2,824
Costa Rica.....	4,990	6,421	5,235
Panama.....	10,129	9,481	9,217
Cuba.....	145,116	132,207	88,612
Haiti.....	7,345	7,029	6,736
Dominican Republic.....	5,766	5,748	4,064
Colombia.....	25,565	23,394	24,764
Venezuela.....	83,611	89,306	92,196
Ecuador.....	5,303	4,695	6,342
Peru.....	22,310	17,936	18,479
Bolivia.....	3,312	3,051	6,128
Chile.....	14,401	10,532	21,810
Brazil.....	40,119	46,331	44,226
Paraguay.....	90	272	793
Uruguay.....	1,227	15,958	23,615
Argentina.....	962	2,590	1,796
Total.....	499,099	457,718	430,915

INDIAN CASHEW ESTIMATE RAISED

India's 1961 supply of cashews, forecast in February at 197,000 short tons, is about 4,000 tons more than forecast in November 1960.

Last year's Indian supply of cashews--201,500 tons--also was much larger than earlier estimated; heavy demand for kernels brought more Indian nuts on the market and increased imports from Africa.

CASHEWS: India, supply and distribution, 1959-61

Item	1959	1960	Forecast 1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks.....	22,500	2,500	--
Production.....	73,000	77,000	74,000
Imports.....	101,200	122,000	123,000
Total supply.....	196,700	201,500	197,000
Domestic consumption and other disappearance.....	5,600	5,600	5,600
Exports <u>1</u> /.....	<u>1</u> /1,683,093	<u>1</u> /1,750,000	<u>1</u> /1,705,000
Ending stocks.....	2,500	--	700

1/ Kernels in 50-pound cases; 1 short ton of raw nuts yields about 469 pounds of packed kernels.

Cashew production in India for 1961 is forecast at 74,000 tons--down slightly from earlier indications because unfavorable weather delayed flowering. In 1960, 77,000 tons of Indian cashews were available to processors. A large share of India's total production usually goes unharvested. However, when prices rise, more nuts are harvested and made available to processors. Faced with heavy demand late in 1960, processors acquired additional supplies of Indian raw nuts at higher prices.

The increased demand for kernels caused the import of more African raw nuts. Total 1960 Indian imports are estimated at 122,000 tons, with 11,000 tons being imported in December. The 1961 supply of African raw cashews is reported to be ample, and Indian imports of 123,000 tons are expected.

India's 1960 exports of cashew kernels are estimated at 1,750,000 cases (50 pounds each), compared with 1959 exports of 1,683,093 cases. Exports of 1961 kernels under the present level of demand are expected to total 1,705,000 cases. By early February 1960, the United States reportedly purchased 400,000 cases and the United Kingdom and other countries 100,000 cases. The Soviet Union and East Germany reportedly have not yet entered the market, but were expected to at any time.

The Indian trade reports that the average price paid for African raw nuts during 1960 was \$158 per ton, c.i.f. Cochin, compared with \$134 in 1959. The average price paid for Indian raw nuts in 1960 was \$168 per ton, compared with \$141 in 1959. In February 1961, the average price paid for African nuts was \$155 per ton.

The average price received for packed kernels in 1960, according to the Indian trade, was 54.5 cents per pound, c. & f. New York, compared with 47.5 cents in 1959. In 1960, the lowest c. & f. New York price was 52 cents per pound in January and the highest price was 59 cents in August. In February 1961, the average price for packed kernels, c. & f. New York, was 55 cents.

BRAZIL MARKETS COFFEE MEAL AND FERTILIZER

The Brazilian Coffee Institute has developed a fertilizer made of coffee meal cake and phosphate.

The coffee meal, resulting from the extraction of coffee oil and caffeine from "expurgo" (sacrifice quota) coffee, is mixed with an equal proportion of phosphate. Coffee meal fertilizer is sold at the plants of the coffee oil crushers, all presently located in the state of Sao Paulo, at cr\$2.5 per kilo (slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound).

Although the Institute reportedly has 60,000 metric tons available for sale, the demand is not expected to exceed 40,000 tons in 1961.

PRODUCER PRICE FIXED FOR IRISH MALTING BARLEY

Guinness has set the 1961 price it will pay for Irish malting barley.

Under the long-term agreement made early in 1958 between Irish producers and Arthur Guinness and Son and Company (Dublin), Ltd., the price the firm will pay for 1961-crop barley will not be less than 52s. 3d. or more than 57s. 9d. per barrel of 224 pounds (\$1.57 and \$1.73 per bushel).

This is the price range for barley with 20-percent moisture content. For the 1960 crop, the corresponding range was 52s. 3d. per barrel (\$1.56 to \$1.71 per bushel). There will be the usual deduction of 9d. (10.5¢ per barrel for each one percent in excess of 20-percent moisture and a bonus of 9d. for each one percent below 20-percent moisture.

Under the agreement, producers receive a down payment upon delivery. Their actual final price for each year is calculated on the basis of prevailing prices in the United Kingdom with adjustments for changes in Irish production costs and other factors. However, the price cannot vary by more than 5 percent either way from that for the previous crop.

The final price for the 1960 crop was 55s. per barrel (\$1.65 per bushel) for barley used in making stout beer, 50s. per barrel (\$1.50 per bushel) for that used in making ale, and 41s. per barrel (\$1.23 per bushel) for that used in making lager beer or in producing malt for export.

Because Guinness purchases most of Ireland's malting barley, prices paid by other breweries closely follow those paid by that firm. The total quantity of Irish malting barley of all grades that it will contract for in 1961 will be 795,000 barrels (3,710,000 bushels), compared with 745,000 barrels (3,477,000 bushels) in 1960.

THAI PEANUT CROP SETS RECORD: 1960 EXPORTS DOWN

Thailand's peanut harvest reached record proportions this year.

The 1960 yield amounted to 178,500 short ons (unshelled basis) an increase of 30 percent over the 136,350 tons produced in 1959. The large output resulted from an increase in acreage caused by exceptionally favorable prices during the year.

Peanut exports from Thailand in 1960 totaled only 10,233 tons, 28 percent below the 14,189 tons shipped in 1959. The drop is attributed chiefly to high domestic prices.

TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN COTTON SMALLER

Mexico is shipping less cotton through U.S. ports.

Transshipments of Mexican cotton totaled 302,000 bales (500 pounds gross) from August through October of the 1960-61 season. This was a reduction of 18 percent from the 369,000 bales transshipped in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Transshipments in October 1960 were 97,000 bales, compared with 116,000 bales in September, and 141,000 in October 1959.

Quantities shipped to principal destinations in the August-October 1960 period, with comparable 1959 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 81,000 bales (69,000); France 58,000 (66,000); Italy 43,000 (32,000); Japan 26,000 (65,000); Switzerland 15,000 (17,000); Belgium 14,000 (16,000); United Kingdom 12,000 (31,000); and the Netherlands 11,000 (26,000).

U.S. ports through which most Mexican transshipments moved during the period under review were: Brownsville 293,000 bales; San Diego 4,000; Galveston 1,000; and Houston 1,000.

INDIA SETS COTTON
EXPORT QUOTA

India has established a second export quota of about 40,000 bales for the current cotton season (September-August), bringing the total to about 80,000 bales.

In mid-February, India announced an export quota totaling about 40,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of Bengal Desi cotton, grades superfine and above, for shipment through August 1961. Allocations are as follows:

(1) 2,000 bales are reserved for cooperatives.

(2) About 15,000 bales are earmarked for shippers who have already exported Bengal Desi under the previous quota.

(3) About 23,000 bales will be released to any recognized exporter who has exported cotton during any of the last 5 years.

Export licenses will be issued on a "first-come-first-served" basis with not more than 10 percent of the total of a category going to any one shipper.

U.S. CORN EXPORTS UP;
OTHER COARSE GRAINS DOWN

U.S. corn exports from July through December 1960 totaled 3.1 million metric tons--up 5.4 percent over the first half of 1959-60.

Coarse grain exports in the same period were 563,000 tons below shipments in the corresponding period of last year.

Exports of oats, barley, and grain sorghums totaled 2.6 million tons--down 21.8 percent.

The United Kingdom was the principal market for corn, taking a million tons, about 32.2 percent of U.S. exports. Larger shipments to Canada, the Netherlands, and Poland accounted for the bulk of the increase.

Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, and the Netherlands took 1.2 million tons of the other coarse grains. This figure was 36.7 percent below exports to those areas a year earlier.

Coarse grain exports from July through January are estimated to be about 7.6 percent below the 7 million tons exported in the first 7 months of 1960-61. Corn shipments may be slightly higher than the 3.3 million tons exported a year earlier, while exports of other grains are expected to be below the 3.7 million tons exported last year.

COARSE GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-December 1959 and
July-December 1960

Country of destination	Corn ^{1/}	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-December 1959:					
Canada	372,186	22	1,045	196	373,449
Austria	141,925	5,178	8,075	2,000	157,178
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	206,996	20,570	93,385	305,867	626,818
Denmark	35,062	13,267	149,986	107,264	305,579
France	16,319	—	—	—	16,319
Germany, West	198,691	77,248	245,646	149,920	671,505
Greece	2,682	—	6,615	—	9,297
Ireland	41,552	508	13,792	2,032	57,884
Italy	26,764	3,785	21,640	—	52,189
Netherlands	520,325	236,721	359,732	384,039	1,500,817
Norway	41,970	—	3,353	40,046	85,369
Poland	11,735	—	230,146	24,136	266,017
Spain	33,695	—	65,272	—	98,967
Sweden	14,083	24,653	1,856	28,317	68,909
Switzerland	4,443	18,791	26,621	1,431	51,286
Trieste	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	964,300	2,032	67,174	194,774	1,228,280
Other Europe	1,134	167	2,042	1	3,344
Egypt	49,943	—	5,750	9,893	65,586
India	34,554	—	—	—	34,554
Israel	36,449	17	13,717	105,126	155,309
Japan	127,475	—	50,688	—	178,163
All others	70,451	2,752	102,288	49,534	225,025
Total	2,952,734	405,711	1,468,823	1,404,576	6,231,844
July-December 1960:					
Canada	469,406	—	13,416	11,717	494,539
Austria	76,949	3,476	56,087	9,557	146,069
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	220,766	18,303	48,472	248,718	536,259
Denmark	10,388	759	36,755	27,023	74,925
France	3,205	—	—	747	3,952
Germany, West	171,165	7,213	100,664	66,088	345,130
Greece	29,673	—	24,578	—	54,251
Ireland	26,719	—	1,524	—	28,243
Italy	7,883	7,875	25,595	17,125	58,478
Netherlands	560,012	195,677	148,486	354,435	1,258,610
Norway	19,244	—	—	26,402	45,646
Poland	49,797	—	178,122	87,199	315,118
Spain	69,100	—	83,368	—	152,468
Sweden	1,915	1,040	1,748	6,723	11,426
Switzerland	8,164	9,115	10,533	7,554	35,366
Trieste	20,320	—	—	—	20,320
United Kingdom	1,009,442	—	3,651	276,184	1,289,277
Other Europe	54	13	1,606	1	1,674
Egypt	39,775	—	—	—	39,775
India	44,535	—	—	53,246	97,781
Israel	55,993	—	23,370	103,131	182,494
Japan	119,035	—	—	57,527	176,562
All others	98,183	1,522	188,503	21,961	310,169
Total	3,111,723	244,993	946,478	1,375,338	5,678,532

^{1/} Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.

PHILIPPINE PEANUT PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO RISE

This year's Philippine peanut crop will probably exceed last year's supply.

Production of unshelled nuts is expected to increase in 1960-61 to possibly 18,000 short tons from about 64,000 acres, compared with official estimates of 16,865 tons from 60,000 acres in 1959-60.

The substantial volume exported from January through August 1960--1,638 tons, compared with only 450 tons in calendar 1959--was expected to generate increased grower interest.

Per capita consumption in the Philippines is negligible, with only a small portion of the annual output going into peanut butter and a lesser quantity being crushed for oil. When foreign demand and prices go up, more peanuts are exported and even less are consumed locally.

Philippine exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts, after averaging almost 3,700 tons in 1955-57, dropped sharply in 1958 and 1959 to less than 500 tons annually. The bulk of the peanut exports in recent years has gone to Hong Kong.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CASTOR BEANS AND OIL DROP SHARPLY

U.S. imports of castor beans in 1960 were the lowest since 1899.

Only 1,516 tons were imported last year, compared with 10,166 in 1959 and the 1950-54 average of 77,811. The drop reflects mainly the ban imposed on Brazilian exports of beans from September 1959 through most of 1960.

No beans have been available from India since 1952 because this country crushes its beans and exports only oil. The bulk of U.S. imports in 1960 came from Haiti and Ecuador, but takings declined sharply from 1959.

In 1960, U.S. imports of castor oil, at 53,726 tons, were 8 percent less than the 1959 tonnage but one-fourth more than the 1950-54 average. Imports from Brazil, normally the major source of supply, dropped by almost one-half from the previous year, reflecting the decline in availabilities. This shortage was caused by a delay in marketing the castor harvest and exhausted oil stocks. U.S. imports of castor oil from India, where supplies were plentiful, were up 80 percent from a year earlier. Over 85 percent of castor oil imports in 1960 came from Brazil and India.

CASTOR BEANS AND CASTOR OIL: U. S. imports by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	1935-39	1950-54					
CASTOR BEANS	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:							
El Salvador.....	---	179:	138:	28:	---	---	---
Haiti.....	133:	3,876:	2,711:	848:	833:	1,254:	732
Other.....	11:	98:	23:	97:	---	---	---
Total.....	144:	4,153:	2,872:	973:	833:	1,254:	732
South America:							
Argentina.....	269:	78:	112:	---	---	---	---
Brazil.....	61,456:	49,242:	16,041:	15,117:	7,847:	6,857:	---
Ecuador.....	6:	6,559:	1,960:	---	558:	1,974:	672
Paraguay.....	---	135:	---	1,089:	194:	81:	112
Other.....	---	6:	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	61,731:	56,020:	18,113:	16,206:	8,599:	8,912:	784
Europe.....	---	131:	---	---	2/:	---	2/
Africa.....	27:	5,194:	---	---	---	---	---
Asia:							
China, Mainland..	112:	553:	---	---	---	---	---
India.....	1,960:	8,321:	---	---	---	---	---
Iran.....	---	986:	221:	---	---	---	---
Other.....	2,488:	2,453:	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	4,560:	12,313:	221:	---	---	---	---
Grand total:	66,462:	77,811:	21,206:	17,179:	9,432:	10,166:	1,516
CASTOR OIL							
North America.....	---	43:	---	64:	---	---	---
South America:							
Argentina.....	---	258:	1,430:	491:	80:	---	165
Brazil.....	---	24,313:	13,884:	30,851:	37,438:	40,797:	20,977
Other.....	---	634:	259:	197:	371:	42:	33
Total.....	---	25,205:	15,573:	31,539:	37,889:	40,839:	21,175
Europe:							
Germany, West...	2/ 3/	1,543:	1,363:	1,892:	1,553:	1,994:	2,998
Other.....	71: 4/	3,898:	571:	---	336:	327: 5/	3,125
Total.....	71:	5,441:	1,934:	1,892:	1,889:	2,321:	6,123
Africa.....	---	301:	1,821:	673:	2,038:	892:	1,027
Asia:							
India.....	---	12,040:	25,064:	26,547:	---	13,787:	24,961
Other.....	42:	190:	---	---	---	325:	440
Total.....	42:	12,230:	25,064:	26,547:	---	14,112:	25,401
Grand total:	113:	43,220:	44,392:	60,715:	41,816:	58,164:	53,726

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton. 3/ Total Germany. 4/ Includes 3,344 tons from Belgium-Luxembourg. 5/ Includes 2,645 tons from Yugoslavia.

CONGO PEANUT PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO DROP SHARPLY

The Republic of the Congo will produce and market fewer peanuts this year.

Recent events in the country have disrupted production and marketing so much that output in 1961 is expected by unofficial sources to drop to about 165,000 short tons from about 618,000 acres, compared with an estimated 200,000 tons from 690,000 acres in 1960.

European buyers who controlled both internal and external trade either left the country or are unable to approach producers at collection centers.

Lack of demand discourages growers to produce, and lack of transportation, once provided by European trucking facilities, has reduced internal marketing. Unfulfilled promises to double the price of peanuts also have contributed to disorganization of marketing efforts.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS RISE

The United States is exporting larger quantities of cotton.

Shipments of all types from August through December of the current season totaled 2,540,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (2,448,000 running bales)--up 18 percent from exports of 2,155,000 bales in the corresponding 1959-60 period.

December 1960 exports amounted to 1,019,000 bales, 36 percent larger than the 750,000 bales shipped in the previous month, and 37 percent above December 1959 shipments of 744,000 bales. December 1960 exports were the largest for that month since 1932.

Registrations of cotton for export under the 1960-61 payment-in-kind program

Registrations of cotton for export under the 1960-61 payment-in-kind program totaled 5,794,000 running bales as of February 24, against 5,813,000 bales on about the same date a year earlier.

The price supports recently announced for the 1961 cotton crop set a loan rate of 33.04 cents a pound for Middling-inch cotton. This is 0.62 cent above the 1960-61 support for Choice A producers and about 3.75 cents above the CCC minimum sales price in August 1960.

The payment-in-kind export rate of 8.5 cents for 1961-62 is 2.5 cents higher than the current rate and thus will offset most of the effect that the increase in domestic supports might have had on export prices next season.

COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958 and 1959,
August-December, 1959-60 and 1960-61

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1958	1959	August-December	
	1935-39:	1950-54:			1959-60:	1960-61
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	15	30	8	11
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	49	228	59	104
Denmark.....	33	29	8	24	6	6
Finland.....	35	13	13	33	20	18
France.....	662	431	199	692	203	231
Germany, West.....	511	382	103	597	178	163
Italy.....	442	379	154	610	208	195
Netherlands.....	107	127	21	229	67	82
Norway.....	17	14	1	18	4	4
Poland & Danzig.....	180	1/	93	74	64	113
Portugal.....	36	7	12	14	0	13
Spain.....	108	142	297	68	1	160
Sweden.....	115	53	35	106	40	38
Switzerland.....	11	42	12	108	41	47
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	210	609	174	131
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	151	51	1/	45
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	3	19	2	2
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	1,376	3,510	1,075	1,363
Australia.....	9	31	40	66	22	27
Canada.....	301	311	89	322	82	97
Chile.....	9	24	3	56	8	21
Colombia.....	20	30	21	0	0	0
Cuba.....	11	19	9	40	12	2
Ethiopia.....	3/	7	0	15	1/	2
French North Africa.....	3/	9	12	11	4	4
Hong Kong.....	3/	8	125	282	105	46
India.....	52	253	80	445	17	223
Indonesia.....	3/	19	17	53	18	18
Israel.....	3/	12	12	18	7	4
Japan.....	1,142	871	544	1,810	525	520
Korea, Republic of.....	3/	80	227	277	99	61
Philippines.....	2	9	97	130	36	67
Taiwan (Formosa).....	3/	85	182	205	79	33
Thailand.....	1/	1	1/	20	5	4
Union of South Africa.....	3/	6	15	45	14	23
Uruguay.....	3/	2	22	33	32	3
Other countries.....	4/ 158	51	24	54	15	22
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	2,895	7,392	2,155	2,540
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	2,789	7,182	2,098	2,448

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes China 117 and French Indochina 22.

Official Business

Peanut production after 1961 may tend to level off, at least in the immediate future. Prices in 1961 are not expected to provide the incentive for further expansion of plantings as they have in recent years because of larger soybean, cottonseed, and peanut crops this year. These larger crops are expected to substantially lower internal prices for fats and oils. However, Sao Paulo is an efficient producer of peanuts, and the crop probably will remain competitive. The production level this year probably will be maintained, and future, but less speculative increases may occur.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN FISH OIL AND MEAL
OUTPUT DOWN IN 1960

Fish oil production in South-West Africa totaled 14,905 tons in 1960--the second largest output on record, but almost one-fourth below the record 19,377 tons produced in 1959.

South-West Africa normally accounts for about one-half the fish oil produced in the Union of South Africa. The 1960 pilchard catch was slightly higher than in 1959, but a larger share of the catch was used in canning. Canned pilchard production in 1960 was 113,124 tons, in contrast with only 41,943 tons in 1959. Fish meal production in 1960 totaled 55,150 tons, a drop of 5,700 tons from the 1959 record output.